

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1914

Liberty is one of the most valuable
blessings that Heaven has bestowed
upon mankind.
—Cervantes.

The Progressives and the Women

The progressive party is the only one that has stood consistently for equal suffrage and whose platform proclaimed it before equal suffrage was a fact in Arizona. It is the only party in which there has not been a division of sentiment on this question. In both of the other parties the leaders generally fought against suffrage and acquiesced in it with ill-grace when it had become inevitable.

The women have been invited and urged by the progressive party, not only to come to its aid at the polls, but to assist in its earlier deliberations and to take part in the selection of candidates and in the formulating of its policies.

The women of this county are, therefore, urged to attend and take part in the progressive meeting at the K. of P. Hall this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A Hopeless Contest

No more hopeless contest was ever entered upon than that which the republicans of this state propose to undertake next fall. It is not possible for them to win a point or to acquit themselves creditably. The party is under precisely the same management as that which left it the fourth in the race two years ago. Republicanism has nothing to offer voters that it did not have then. It is undoubtedly not as strong as it was then.

It can hope for no accretions in the coming campaign from the progressive party, but, on the contrary, it has suffered from desertion to the progressive cause. It is true that there is a democratic schism to be reckoned with this year that did not exist two years ago. Many democratic voters will not vote the democratic state ticket next November. While some of the more reactionary democrats may be attracted to the republican ticket, that is, to such a ticket as is likely to be nominated, the great mass of dissatisfied democrats will not embrace the opportunity for expression, by voting the republican ticket. They will more naturally turn to the progressives for relief of their grievances without such a compromise of their party principles as would be involved in an alliance with republicanism.

Progressive republicans, too, will turn from their party, at least, until the management has passed from reactionary hands, and they will naturally turn to the progressives, whose campaign will attract all men and women who stand for good government and who are in irreconcilable opposition to machine bosses and machine-controlled politics.

Mr. Bryan as a Defender

As a defender of the proposed Colombian treaty, Mr. Bryan is an unconscious humorist. The main points of his defense of the treaty are, that Colombia needs the money and claims \$25,000,000; that it has lost more than the equivalent of it; and that it blames us for the loss. The question of our culpability, Mr. Bryan affirms, need not be discussed. We need not go back of the fact that Colombia lost the department of Panama which was worth much more to it than the amount we propose to pay under the treaty. Another reason why we should pay it, Mr. Bryan thinks, is because we are stronger than Colombia; therefore, we should yield without question to the demand, however frivolous, of any weaker nation. Thus Spain and Haiti, and in some time to come, the government of Mexico may find their claims against us for damages fortified by the precedent Mr. Bryan would establish.

It is pointed out by Mr. Bryan that we are really proposing to give to Colombia only \$17,500,000 instead of \$25,000,000. We had promised Colombia \$10,000,000 for a strip across the isthmus and \$25,000,000 annually, which latter sum might have been capitalized for \$7,500,000. But Mr. Bryan overlooks the fact that though the grasping president of Colombia, who was the government of Colombia, was inclined to accept our offer, he made the mistake of holding us up for more and lost everything. He might have obtained more, but the rebellion of Panama intervened, and at the end of it Colombia had nothing we wanted. We were compelled to conduct our further dealings with Panama, the possessor. The French claim of \$10,000,000 had already been agreed upon.

If Mr. Bryan declines to pass upon our responsibility to Colombia for the loss of Panama, he leaves no basis for the payment of \$25,000,000 or any other sum to Colombia, except the weakness of Colombia and its needs and the strength of the United States and its opulence. Referring to the

repeated demand of Colombia for an arbitration of its claim, Mr. Bryan believes that it is not a proper subject for arbitration. Perhaps not, but not for the reason put forward by Mr. Bryan, who believes that if there is any doubt regarding the justice of it, that doubt should be resolved in favor of Colombia. Likewise, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson opposed the arbitration of the canal tolls controversy, preferring to resolve whatever doubt there may have been in favor of Great Britain.

Mr. Bryan offers the further defense of the Colombian treaty that it is "identical with the DuBois memorandum, on the basis of which the Taft administration unsuccessfully sought to placate Colombia." But there were many things done or proposed to be done by the Taft administration which a large majority of the American people failed to approve at the presidential election two years ago. If the Taft administration had succeeded in "placating Colombia" that act would have been as hateful to the people as any committed by it.

Death's Head at Crossings

The safety supervisor of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad company has just issued a postcard containing the design of a death's head over a railroad crossing where a locomotive is running down an automobile. That suggests the hanging of a skull and cross-bones over every railroad crossing in the country to remind heedless chauffeurs that death is lurking there.

Almost daily we read in the telegraph news of one or more fatal collisions at railway crossings, generally the result of a miscalculation by a chauffeur of either the speed of his own machine or that of an approaching railroad train. Frequently such collisions are caused by an obstruction of the view of either the driver of the automobile or the driver of the locomotive. But the greater number of accidents of this kind result from the automobile driver's belief that he can pass the crossing first.

Few other vehicles in comparison with the number of automobiles are caught on grade crossings. The slower the vehicle the greater its safety, because the driver gives the locomotive plenty of time and room. He knows his limitations, while the driver of an automobile generally overestimates his, throws all caution to the winds and places his safety in speed.

The card of the supervisor of safety announces the fact that within a period of two years 300 persons were seriously injured and 750 were killed in automobiles at grade crossings in the United States. If engineers of railway trains were not more careful than the average driver of the automobile, the mortality list would have been much longer.

The card issued by the safety supervisor contains the result of a test or series of observations at El Paso, covering a period of a week, within which 3607 drivers were observed crossing the tracks of the El Paso & Southwestern. How the drivers conducted themselves is shown in the following figures: "Of these, 2907 (or 80 per cent.) of the drivers did not look in either direction; 620 (or 17 per cent.) looked only in one direction, and only 80 (or 2 per cent.) took the precaution to look both ways before crossing the tracks. Of the number who looked in neither direction, 296 crossed at a speed greater than 20 miles per hour, and 6 of the same number saw the flagman and crossed the tracks, disregarding his signal."

Mount Lassen, according to the proud California newspapers, is a busy little volcano, its eighteenth eruption having been recorded. But we suspect that the great number of eruptions within so short a time is a matter of the Californian way of calculation rather than of the frequently recurring activity of the volcano. It appears that what, in the case of other volcanoes, Stromboli, Vesuvius and Etna, is an eruption covering sometimes periods of weeks, is divided by the Californian newspapers by the days of its continuance. As the eight-hour day is in force in California for all except a few classes of labor, among which the labor of a mountain is not specifically included, by the statute, a continuous eruption of Mount Lassen for twenty-four hours is counted as three eruptions.

A BENEFACTOR, NOT A BLUFFER

Secretary of the Navy Daniels feels some just indignation over a misconception of a recent interview with him which put him and the United States in the undignified position of trying to bluff Japan by a display of naval strength in the Pacific after the Panama canal is opened in March next. He makes it clear that, though a considerable part of the Atlantic squadron will go through the canal as a guard of honor to the foreign ships proceeding to San Francisco, no permanent substantial enlargement of our forces in the Pacific is intended or regarded as desirable.

The last thing, the very last thing, that should be associated with the opening of the San Francisco Panama exposition is a "bluff" to any other nation. Japan is sensitive. Her nerves are on edge. Thinking Americans understand her feeling, and know that the affront offered to her people by California against the protest of the national government is not measured or limited by the amount of actual damage done to subjects of Japan by the California land laws. The conciliating of Japan is difficult enough in any case. A plan for a naval demonstration in the Pacific would be irritating, not conciliatory.

The United States stands in this Panama canal opening and exposition opening as the benefactor of all nations, the benefactor of the world. In that attitude there is force as well as dignity. Let us maintain that attitude with equal consistency and intelligence.—Brooklyn Eagle.

NEARLY SPOILED

"Well," said the editor, "how about that high-life scandal story? Is it true?"
"No, sir," said the reporter.
"No facts at all?"
"Not a chance."
"Everything denied?"
"Absolutely."
"Good heavens! Cut it down to half a page, then."—Yale Record.

THE REAL SPOUTER

"What is a gusher in an oil field?" asked the old fogey.
"The man who writes the prospectus," replied the grouch.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND, HEIR TO THE AUSTRIAN THRONE



Here are the first photographs taken after the Austrian tragedy, in which Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his wife were shot while on an official visit to Sarajevo, Bosnia. The upper photograph shows the wreckage after the bomb explosion, and the lower photograph shows the young student, Gavrilo Princip, being taken to jail after his arrest.

Queer Justice

By WALT MASON

When Bully Boozie beats his wife, we put him in a cell; and there he leads a pleasant life, and likes it passing well. We fill his plate with wholesome fare, when sounds the dinner gong, and see that while he lingers there his life's a grand sweet song. We hand him magazines and books, and papers day by day, so he can loaf in cozy nooks, and read the hours away. Sweet women call and hand him tracts, and cheer him up so well that he forgets the ugly facts which put him in his cell. Meanwhile his wife, with blackened eye, is telling over a tub; she has to toil, with sob and sigh, to get the children grub. Her husband, sentenced by the court, earns money when he's free, and, though he is a yellow sport, he feeds his family. Because he filled himself with ale, and started household strife, we lock him in our cozy jail, and punish kids and wife. He has the rest he's long desired, with time to read and sleep, the while the woman, sick and tired, must work and watch and weep. Thus flows our justice in a rill—the kind we keep on tap; the innocent must pay the bill, while sinners have a snap.

LOOSENING PARTY TIES

(Cincinnati Enquirer, Democratic)

Viewing the country over, it seems clear that a great body of the electors are dissatisfied with both the democratic and republican parties, and that this great body includes many of those who voted republican or democratic tickets in 1912.

In Utah, which was one of the two states which went republican in 1912, there has been effected a complete fusion of democrats and progressives—a fusion that promises to wrest the state from the republican party.

In Vermont, the only other state of the union which went republican two years ago, there is much dissatisfaction with the state organization of that party, and the progressives are said to be making important gains from the ranks of the G. O. P.

In Louisiana the democrats are joining the progressive party in such numbers that it will be no surprise if the democrats should lose control of that state during the next two years.

In the Third congressional district, out of fourteen members of the democratic district committee six have resigned and taken their places on the progressive committee of the district.

These men have been active and influential leaders in the democratic party, and it is well known that thousands of democrats in Louisiana are in opposition to the present federal administration, opposed to its tariff law schedules, opposed to its surrender to Great Britain and the railways in the repeal of the tolls exemption law, disgusted with its failure to protect our citizens in Mexico, and ready to join the progressive party to defeat its policies.

There are negotiations on foot in New York state that look to the union of independent democrats, independent republicans and progressives in a movement that will have nation-wide influence on political affairs if the amalgamation now hoped for can be effected.

The opposition to the present administration increases with each passing day. The management which can consolidate that opposition would seem to call for co-operation of independents, progressives and republicans.

The Grizzly Bear

By GEORGE FITCH

Author of "At Good Old Siwash"

The grizzly bear is the most bear that is contained in a single hide. He lives in the Rocky mountains and vicinity, and until the high power rifle was invented was not bothered much by his neighbors.

The grizzly is sometimes ten feet long from the tip of his nose to the end of his very brief and economical tail, and when he stands up on his hind legs and prepares to embrace a friend or foe, he looks as tall as a lighthouse. A large grizzly weighs almost a thousand pounds, but he does not have to roll over on a personal enemy in order



"When some foolish enemy mistakes his peacefulness for cowardice he becomes a cyclone, an eruption, a catastrophe and a destroying besom, all at once!"

to kill him as an automobile does. He can bite through a gun barrel with his teeth and he can scratch furrows in a battleship's sides with his claws. Nothing is more discouraging than to meet a provoked grizzly and to have to attempt to reason with him while being hugged into a small bundle of messy remains.

The grizzly is amply equipped to take care of his own affairs, and his greatest virtue is the fact that he always betrays an earnest desire to do this. He does not attempt to interfere with the plans of the passerby so long as he is left alone. The grizzly is a whole peace commission by himself. He spends a placid vegetarian life, digging up roots, eating berries and occasionally attacking a mouse or a ground squirrel for dessert, and whenever man appears on the horizon he retires to some secluded spot. However, when some foolish enemy mistakes his peacefulness for cowardice and attempts to exterminate him, the grizzly becomes a cyclone, an eruption, a catastrophe, a Mexican revolution and a destroying besom all at once. Only those who are extremely

You Can

Pay a bill without the trouble of making change. Always have a receipt for each and every transaction.

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good shots and who have plenty of ammunition and a large tree in the immediate background should attempt to show up the grizzly's cowardice. The grizzly, on account of his great willingness to defend himself, is let severely alone by all animals and most men and should form a very instructive object lesson to those earnest advocates of peace who declare the United States should set an example to the rest of the world by throwing its guns in the ocean and arming itself with a Chautauqua salute.

MAN'S RIGHT TO LAND EXTENDS TO SKY

A very interesting and important decision has been handed down in a French aerial trespass case. The first chamber of the civil tribunal of the Seine, which decides the case, has awarded damages against MM. Esnault-Petrie, Farman and Borel in respect of the flights taken by their pupils over lands in the vicinity of their flying schools.

The court, in making the award, held that, though in theory a landowner had rights over the atmosphere overhead, this theory in practice only applied as far as the tops of trees and buildings. It was held that above this point the liberty of the air was complete and aerial circulation legally unhindered, but in the present case the defendants had flown too close to the earth and must pay damages.

The court's decision involves several interesting points. Article 552 of the civil code states that property in the soil carries with it property to the air above and the earth beneath. That the rights of private owners extend up to the clouds is also a doctrine of English law. But the decision of the French court appears to assert that these rights only extend to an arbitrary height, and that above that height the air space, being of its nature free, people have the right to fly over other people's land. It seems to assert, further, that this right of flying must be used in a proper way, and that if the flight causes prejudice to the occupier of the land the airman is liable.

The decision, therefore, tends to limit article 552 in the direction of the German and Swiss codes, which enunciate the principle that the occupier cannot prevent persons going over his land at a height at which he has no interest to exclude them. In September, 1913, the Comité Juridique International d'Aviation at Frankfurt passed the following articles as intended to be incorporated in the proposed international code:

"No one can, on the ground of a right of property, oppose the passage of aircraft under conditions which do not present for him any appreciable inconvenience. Every abuse of the right of passage lays its responsible author open to an action for damages."

What Would You Do?

If you are a farmer and could borrow, say, \$5,000 on long time at a low rate of interest, what would you do with it?

The question is of such vital importance that its answer by the farmers of the country will have great weight in helping to formulate a rural credit policy by showing a need for it, and there is great need for it. Think it over.

The Phoenix National Bank